U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service

PB-296 673

Air Pollution Regulations in State Implementation Plans: California, Los Angeles County

Abcor, Inc, Wilmington, MA Walden Div

Prepared for

Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC Control Programs Development Div

Aug 78

PB 296673

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Air Quality
Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park NC 27711

EPA-450/3-78-054-16
August 1978

Air

EPA

Air Pollution Regulations in State Implementation Plans:

California

Los Angeles County

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

82

TECHNICAL REPORT DATA
(Please read Instructions on the reverse before completing)

1. REPORT NO. EPA-450/3-78-054-16	2.
3. RECIPIENT'S ACCESSION NO. PB 296673	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Air Pollution Regulations in State Implementation Plans: California Los Angeles County	5. REPORT DATE August 1978
	6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION CODE
7. AUTHOR(S)	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Walden Division of Abcor, Inc. Wilmington, Mass.	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.
	11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO. 68-02-2890
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS Control Programs Development Division Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards Office of Air, Noise, and Radiation Research Triangle Park, NC 27711	13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED
	14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE

15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
EPA Project Officer: Bob Schell, Control Programs Development Division

16. ABSTRACT
This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h)(1) of the Clean Air Act amendments of 1977. The Federally enforceable regulations contained in the State Implementation Plans (SIPs) have been compiled for all 56 States and territories (with the exception of the Northern Mariana Islands). They consist of both the Federally approved State and/or local air quality regulations as indicated in the Federal Register and the Federally promulgated regulations for the State, as indicated in the Federal Register. Regulations which fall into one of the above categories as of January 1, 1978, have been incorporated. As mandated by Congress, this document will be updated annually. State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of January 1, 1978, are not included here; omission of these regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State, or local agencies to enforce such regulations.

17. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

a. DESCRIPTORS	b. IDENTIFIERS/OPEN ENDED TERMS	c. COSATI Field/Group
Air pollution Federal Regulations Pollution State Implementation Plans		

18. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT RELEASE UNLIMITED	19. SECURITY CLASS *(This Report)* Unclassified	21. NO. OF PAGES 82
	20. SECURITY CLASS *(This page)* Unclassified	22. PRICE PC A05 / MF A01

EPA Form 2220-1 (9-73)

EPA-450/3-78-054-16

Air Pollution Regulations in State Implementation Plans:

California

Los Angeles County

by

Walden Division of Abcor, Inc.
Wilmington, Massachusetts

Contract No. 68-02-2890

EPA Project Officer: Bob Schell

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Air, Noise, and Radiation
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

August 1978

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Publication No. EPA-450/3-78-054-16

INTRODUCTION

This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h)(1) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. The Federally enforceable regulations contained in the State Implementation Plans (SIPs) have been compiled for all 56 States and territories (with the exception of the Northern Mariana Islands). They consist of both the Federally approved State and/or local air quality regulations as indicated in the Federal Register and the Federally promulgated regulations for the State, as indicated in the Federal Register. Regulations which fall into one of the above categories as of January 1, 1978, have been incorporated. As mandated by Congress, this document will be updated annually. State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of January 1, 1978, are not included here; omission of these regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State, or local agencies to enforce such regulations.

There have been recent changes in the Federal enforceability of parking management regulations and indirect source regulations. The October, 1977, appropriation bill for EPA prohibited Federal enforcement of parking management regulations in the absence of specific Federal authorizing legislation. Federally promulgated parking management regulations have, therefore, been suspended indefinitely. Pursuant to the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments, indirect source regulations may not be required for the approval of a given SIP. Consequently, any State adopted indirect source regulations may be suspended or revoked; State adopted indirect source regulations contained in an applicable SIP are Federally enforceable. More importantly, EPA may only promulgate indirect source review regulations which are specific to Federally funded, operated, or owned facilities or projects. Therefore, the Federally promulgated indirect source regulations appearing in this document are not enforceable by EPA except as they relate to Federal facilities.

Since State air quality regulations vary widely in their organization, content, and language, a standardized subject index is utilized in this document. Index listings consist of both contaminant and activity oriented categories to facilitate usage. For example, for regulations which apply to copper smelters, one might look under sulfur compounds (50.2), particulate matter process weight (50.1.1), or copper smelters (51.15). Federal regulations pertaining to a given State immediately follow the approved State and local regulations.

Additionally, a summary sheet of the information included in each comprehensive document is presented prior to the regulatory text to allow one to quickly assess the contents of the document. Specifically, the summary sheets contain the date of submittal to EPA of each revision

to the SIP and the date of the Federal Register in which the revision was either approved or disapproved by EPA. Finally, a brief description or reference of the regulation which was submitted is also included.

This document is not intended to provide a tool for determining the enforceability of any given regulation. As stated above, it is intended to provide a comprehensive compilation of those regulations which are incorporated directly or by reference into Title 40, Part 52, of the Code of Federal Regulations. Consequently, the exclusion of a Federally approved regulation from this document does not diminish the enforceability of the regulation. Similarly, the inclusion of a given regulation (for example, regulations governing pollutants, such as odors, for which there is no national ambient air quality standards) in this document does not, in itself, render the regulation enforceable.

SUMMARY SHEET

OF

EPA-APPROVED REGULATION CHANGES

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (APCD)

SUBMITTAL DATE	APPROVAL DATE	DESCRIPTION
6/30/72	9/22/72	All Regs Unless Otherwise Specified
4/21/76	7/26/77	Rule 461, 462
11/10/76	7/26/77	Rule 461

DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT EPA-APPROVED
STATE AIR POLLUTION REGULATIONS

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3.0 REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES, OPERATING PERMITS AND APPLICATIONS

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I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(2.0) RULE 1. TITLE.

These rules and regulations shall be known as the rules of the Air Pollution Control District.

(1.0) RULE 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Chapter 2, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) Person. "Person" means any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any officer or employee therof.

(c) Board. "Board" means the Air Pollution Control Board of the Air Pollution Control District of Los Angeles County.

(e) Section. "Section" means section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.

(f) Rule. "Rule" means a rule of the Air Pollution Control District of Los Angeles County.

(g) Air Basins and Geographical Areas. Three major "air basins" and two "geographical areas" within Los Angeles County are defined as being within the following described boundaries:

(1) Los Angeles Basin. Beginning at the intersection of the southerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest with the easterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles; thence along said easterly boundary in a general southwesterly direction to the contiguous jurisdictional limit of Los Angeles County in the Pacific Ocean; thence continuing along the boundary of the County of Los Angeles (in the Pacific Ocean) in a general northwesterly and westerly direction to its most westerly intersection with the westerly boundary of the County of Los Angeles (in the Pacific Ocean); thence in a general northerly direction along the generally westerly boundary of the County of Los Angeles to the most northerly intersection of said westerly County line with the southern boundary of Hydrographic Unit 2 of the South Coastal area as defined by the California Water Resources Board; thence easterly along said southern

boundary to its intersection with the westerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest; thence southerly along the said boundary of the Angeles National Forest to its intersection with the Los Angeles City limits; thence in a general easterly direction along the northerly boundary of said City of Los Angeles to the southwesterly corner of Section 16, Township 2 North, Range 13 West, S.B.B. & M; thence in a general easterly direction along said southerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest to said easterly boundary of the County of Los Angeles.

(2) Upper Santa Clara River Valley Basin. Beginning at the intersection of the northern boundary of Los Angeles Basin, with the western boundary of Los Angeles County; thence generally northerly along the western boundary of the County of Los Angeles to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Angeles National Forest; thence generally easterly along the southern boundary of the Angeles National Forest to its intersection with a line defining the drainage separation between the Santa Clara River Valley drainage area and the Antelope Valley drainage area; thence generally easterly along said drainage separation line to its intersection with the northerly boundary of the Angeles National Forest; thence generally southwesterly along the northern boundary of the Angeles National Forest to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Los Angeles Basin; thence westward along said northern boundary of the Los Angeles Basin to the said westerly boundary of the County of Los Angeles.

(3) Antelope Valley Basin. That portion of Los Angeles County northerly of the Angeles National Forest and the Upper Santa Clara River Valley Basin.

(4) Mountain Area of Los Angeles County. This area is composed of the two segments of the Angeles National Forest and adjoining areas not included in an air basin.

(5) Island Area of Los Angeles County. This area is composed of Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island.

(h) Regulation. "Regulation" means one of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the Air Pollution Control District of Los Angeles County.

(i) Particulate Matter. "Particulate Matter" is any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

(j) Process Weight Per Hour. "Process Weight" is the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which process may cause any discharge into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. "The Process Weight Per Hour" will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

(k) Dusts. "Dusts" are minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, etc.

(l) Condensed Fumes. "Condensed Fumes" are minute solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or may be generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create air-borne particles.

(m) Combustion Contaminants. "Combustion Contaminants" are particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

(n) Atmosphere. "Atmosphere" means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.

(o) Combustible Refuse. "Combustible Refuse" is any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

(p) Multiple-Chamber Incinerator. "Multiple-Chamber Incinerator" is any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combusion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. The refractories shall have a Pyrometric Cone Equivalent of at least 17, tested according to the method described in the American Society for Testing Materials, Method C-24.

(q) Oil-Effluent Water Separator. "Oil-Effluent Water Separator" is any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or

product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

(2.0) RULE 3. STANDARD CONDITIONS.

Standard conditions are a gas temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.

(15.0) RULE 4. AUTHORITY TO ARREST.

The Air Pollution Control Officer and every officer and employee of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District designated by him is authorized, during reasonable hours, to arrest a person without a warrant whenever he has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a misdemeanor in his presence which is a violation of Chapter 2, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, or any provision of the Vehicle Code relating to the emission or control of air contaminants, or any order, regulation, or rule adopted pursuant thereto. Such authority to arrest is granted in accordance with Penal Code Section 836.5.

II. PERMITS

(3.0) RULE 10. PERMITS REQUIRED.

(a) Authority to Construct. Any person building, erecting, altering or replacing any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, shall first obtain authorization for such construction from the Air Pollution Control Officer. An authority to construct shall remain in effect until the permit to operate the equipment for which the application was filed is granted or denied or the application is canceled.

(b) Permit to Operate. Before any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in Rule 10 (a) may be operated or used, a written permit shall be obtained from the Air Pollution Control Officer. No permit to oeprate or use shall be granted either by the Air Pollution Control Officer or the Hearing Board for any article, machine, equipment or contrivance described in Rule 10 (a), constructed or installed without authorization as required by Rule 10 (a), until the information required is presented to the Air Pollution Control Officer and such article, machine, equipment or contrivance is altered, if necessary, and made to conform to the standards set forth in Rule 20 and elsewhere in these Rules and Regulations.

(c) Posting of Permit to Operate. A person who has been granted under Rule 10 a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in Rule 10 (b), shall firmly affix such permit to operate, an approved facsimile, or other approved identification bearing the permit number upon the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance is so constructed or operated that the permit to operate cannot be so placed, the permit to operate shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within 25 feet of the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.

(d) A person shall not willfully deface, alter, forge, counterfeit, or falsify a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance.

(f) Permit to Sell or Rent. Any person who sells or rents to another person an incinerator which may be used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning within the Los Angeles Basin and which incinerator

is to be used exclusively in connection with any structure, which structure is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families, shall first obtain a permit from the Air Pollution Control Officer to sell or rent such incinerator.

(g) Permit for Open Burning. A person shall not set or permit any open outdoor fire without first having applied for and been issued a permit for such fire by the Air Pollution Control Officer, except that an application for burning permit shall not be required for recreational fires, ceremonial fires, or cooking fires.

(2.0) RULE 11. EXEMPTIONS.

An authority to construct or a permit to operate shall not be required for:

(a) Vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California but not including any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance mounted on such vehicle that would otherwise require a permit under the provisions of these Rules and Regulations.

(b) Vehicles used to transport passengers or freight.

(c) Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure, which structure is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families.

(d) The following equipment:

(1) Comfort air conditioning or comfort ventilating systems which are not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units or equipment.

(2) Refrigeration units except those used as, or in conjunction with, air pollution control equipment.

(3) Piston type internal combustion engines.

(5) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds not used for evaporative cooling of process water or not used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers.

(6) Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning.

(7) Presses used exclusively for extruding metals, minerals, plastics or wood.

(8) Porcelain enameling furnaces, porcelain enameling drying ovens, vitreous enameling furnaces or vitreous enameling drying ovens.

(9) Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.

(10) Equipment used exclusively for space heating, other than boilers.

(13) Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.

(14) All sheet-fed printing presses; and all other printing presses without driers.

(17) Tanks, vessels and pumping equipment used exclusively for the storage or dispensing of fresh commercial or purer grades of:

(a) Sulfuric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less by weight.

(b) Phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less by weight.

(c) Nitric acid with an acid strength of 70 percent or less by weight.

(18) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of plastics which are concurrently being vacuum held to a mold or for the softening or annealing of plastics.

(19) Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping (bleaching) of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used.

(20) Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in a paste form.

(21) Crucible type or pot type furnaces with a brimful capacity of less than 450 cubic inches or any molten metal.

(22) Equipment used exclusively for the melting or applying of wax where no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used.

(23) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.

(24) Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.

(25) Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.

(26) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas.

(27) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.

(28) Shell core and shell-mold manufacturing machines.

(29) Molds used for the casting of metals.

(30) Abrasive blast cabinet-dust filter integral combination units where the total internal volume of the blast section is 50 cubic feet or less.

(31) Batch mixers of 5 cubic feet rated working capacity of less.

(32) Equipment used exclusively for the packaging of lubricants or greases.

(33) Equipment used exclusively for the manufacture of water emulsions of asphalt, greases, oils or waxes.

(34) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed mold curing process.

(35) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic pellets.

(36) Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperature to make water based adhesives.

(37) Smokehouses in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 20 square feet.

(38) Platen presses used for laminating.

(e) The following equipment or any exhaust system or collector serving exclusively such equipment:

(1) Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water.

(2) Ovens, mixers and blenders used in bakeries where the products are edible and intended for human consumption.

(3) Kilns used for firing ceramic ware, heated exclusively by natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity or any

combination thereof.

(4) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses and bench scale laboratory equipment.

(5) Equipment used for inspection of metal products.

(6) Confection cookers where the products are edible and intended for human consumption.

(7) Equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, rolling or drawing of metals or for heating metals immediately prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing.

(8) Die casting machines.

(9) Atmosphere generators used in connection with metal heat treating processes.

(10) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy.

(11) Brazing, soldering or welding equipment.

(12) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass or metals.

(13) Equipment used for buffing (except automatic or semi-automatic tire buffers) or polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of ceramic artwork, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, platics, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, asbestos, carbon or graphite.

(14) Equipment used for carving, cutting, drilling, surface grinding, planing, routing, sanding, sawing, shredding or turning of wood, or the pressing or storing of sawdust, wood chips or wood shavings.

(15) Equipment using aqueous solutions for surface preparation, cleaning, stripping, etching, (does not include chemical milling) or the electrolytic plating with electrolytic polishing of, or the electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, and precious metals.

(16) Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided that no volatile organic materials are used in the process and that no oil or solid fuel is burned.

(17) Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned only with water solutions of bleach or detergents.

(19) Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat is applied.

(20) Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins.

(21) Equipment used to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen or the rare gases from the air.

(22) Equipment used for compression molding and injection molding of plastics.

(23) Mixers for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(24) Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.

(25) Equipment used exclusively to grind, blend or package tea, cocoa, spices or roasted coffee.

(26) Roll mills or calenders for rubber or plastics where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(27) Vacuum producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which is exempt by Rule 11.

(f) Steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, water heaters, and closed heat transfer systems that have a maximum heat input rate of less than 250,000,000 British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour (gross), and are fired exclusively with one of the following:

(1) Natural gas.

(2) Liquefied petroleum gas.

(3) A combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.

(g) Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks or natural draft ventilators.

(h) Containers, reservoirs, or tanks used exclusively for:

(1) Dipping operations for coating objects with oils, waxes or greases where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(2) Dipping operations for applying coatings of natural or synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents.

(3) Storage of liquefied gases.

(5) Unheated storage of organic materials with an initial boiling point of 300° F. or greater.

(6) The storage of fuel oils with a gravity of 25° A.P.I. or lower.

(7) The storage of lubricating oils.

(8) The storage of fuel oils with a gravity of 40° A.P.I. or lower and having a capacity of 10,000 gallons or less.

(9) The storage of organic liquids, except gasoline, normally used as solvents, diluents or thinners, inks, colorants, paints, lacquers, enamels, varnishes, liquid resins or other surface coatings, and having a capacity of 6,000 gallons or less.

(10) The storage of liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, waxes or wax emulsions.

(11) The storage of asphalt.

(12) Unheated solvent dispensing containers, unheated non-conveyorized solvent rinsing containers or unheated non-conveyorized coating dip tanks of 100 gallons capacity or less.

(14) The storage of gasoline having a capacity of less than 250 gallons.

(15) Transporting materials on streets or highways.

(i) Equipment used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals, or used exclusively for case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal objects.

(j) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces, with a capacity of 1000 pounds or less each, in which no sweating or distilling is conducted and from which only the following metals are poured or in which only the following metals are held in a molten state:

(1) Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 percent aluminum

(2) Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50 percent magnesium

(3) Lead or any alloy containing over 50 percent lead

(4) Tin or any alloy containing over 50 percent tin.

(5) Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 percent zinc.

(6) Copper.

(7) Precious metals.

(k) Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial or residential housekeeping purposes.

(l) Structural changes which cannot change the quality, nature or quantity of air contaminant emissions.

(m) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.

(n) Identical replacements in whole or in part of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance where a permit to operate had previously been granted for such equipment under Rule 10.

(2.0) RULE 12. TRANSFER.

An authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent shall not be transferable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another, from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another.

(3.0) RULE 14. APPLICATIONS.

Every application for an authority to constuct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent required under Rule 10 shall be filed in the manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and shall give all the information necessary to enable the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determination required by Rule 20 hereof.

(3.0) RULE 17. CANCELLATION OF APPLICATIONS.

(a) An authority to construct shall expire and the application shall be canceled two years from the date of issuance of the authority to construct.

(b) An application for permit to operate existing equipment shall be canceled two years from the date of filing of the application.

(3.0) RULE 18. ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall act, within a reasonable time, on an application for authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to

sell or rent, and shall notify the applicant in writing of his approval, conditional approval or denial.

(9.0) RULE 19. PROVISION OF SAMPLING AND TESTING FACILITIES.

A person operating or using any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which these rules require a permit shall provide and maintain such sampling and testing facilities as specified in the authority to construct or permit to operate.

(3.0) RULE 20. STANDARDS FOR GRANTING APPLICATIONS.

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny an authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, except as provided in Rule 21, if the applicant does not show that every article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants, or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, is so designed, controlled, or equipped with such air pollution control equipment, that it may be expected to operate without emitting or without causing to be emitted air contaminants in violation of Sections 24242 or 24243, Health and Safety Code, or of these Rules and Regulations.

(b) Before an authority to construct or permit to operate is granted, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant to provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing purposes in order to secure information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in the authority to construct or permit to operate. In the event of such a requirement, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number and location of sampling holes; the size and location of the sampling platform; the access to the sampling platform; and the utilities for operating the sampling and testing equipment. The platform and access shall be constructed in accordance with the General Industry Safety Orders of the State of California.

(c) In acting upon a Permit to Operate, if the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance has been constructed not in accordance with the Authority to Construct, he shall deny the Permit to Operate. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not accept any further application for Permit to Operate the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance so constructed until he finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance has been reconstructed in accordance with the Authority to Construct.

(3.0) RULE 21. CONDITIONAL APPROVAL.

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may issue an authority to construct or a permit to operate, subject to conditions which will bring the operation of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance within the standards of Rule 20, in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing. Commencing work under such an authority to construct or operation under such a permit to operate shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall issue an authority to construct or a permit to operate with revised conditions upon receipt of a new application, if the applicant demonstrates that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance can operate within the standards of Rule 20 under the revised conditions.

(b) The Air Pollution Control Officer may issue a permit to sell or rent, subject to conditions which will bring the operation of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance within the standards of Rule 20, in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing. Selling or renting under such a permit to sell or rent shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall issue a permit to sell or rent with revised conditions upon receipt of a new application, if the applicant demonstrates that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance can operate within the standards of Rule 20 under the revised conditions.

(3.0) RULE 22. DENIAL OF APPLICATIONS.

In the event of denial of an authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor. Service of this notification may be made in person or by mail, and such service may be proved by the written acknowledgment of the persons served or affidavit of the person making the service. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer as his reasons for denial of the authority to construct, the permit to operate or the permit to sell or rent.

(2.0) RULE 23. FURTHER INFORMATION.

Before acting on an application for authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant to furnish further information or further plans or specifications.

(3.0) RULE 24. APPLICATIONS DEEMED DENIED.

The applicant may at his option deem the authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent denied if the Air Pollution Control Officer fails to act on the application within 30 days after filing, or within 30 days after applicant furnishes the further information, plans and specifications requested by the Air Pollution Control Officer, whichever is later.

(2.0) RULE 25. APPEALS.

Within 10 days after notice, by the Air Pollution Control Officer, of denial or conditional approval of an authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, the applicant may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, for a public hearing. The Hearing Board, after notice and a public hearing held within 30 days after filing the petition, may sustain or reverse the action of the Air Pollution Control Officer; such order may be made subject to specified conditions.

III. FEES

(3.0) RULE 40. PERMIT FEES.

Every applicant, except any state or local governmental agency or public district, for an authority to construct or a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, for which an authority to construct or permit to operate is required by the State law or the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District, shall pay a filing fee of $40.00. Where an application is filed for a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance by reason of transfer from one person to another, and where a permit to operate had previously been granted under Rule 10 and no alteration, addition or transfer of location has been made, the applicant shall pay only a $10.00 filing fee.

Every applicant, except any state or local governmental agency or public district, for a permit to operate, who files an application with the Air Pollution Control Officer, shall, in addition to the filing fee prescribed herein, pay the fee for the issuance of a permit to operate in the amount prescribed in the following schedules, provided, however, that the filing fee shall be applied to the fee prescribed for the issuance of the permit to operate.

If an application for an authority to construct or a permit to operate is canceled, or if an authority to construct or a permit to operate is denied and such denial becomes final, the filing fee required herein shall not be refunded nor applied to any subsequent application.

Where an application is filed for a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance by reason of transfer of location or transfer from one person to another, or both, and where a permit to operate had previously been granted for such equipment under Rule 10 and an alteration or addition has been made, the applicant shall be assessed a fee based upon the increase in total horsepower rating, the increase in total fuel consumption expressed in thousands of British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour, the increase in total electrical energy rating, the increase in maximum horizontal inside cross sectional area or the increase in total stationary container capacity resulting from such alterations or additions, as described in the fee schedules contained herein. Where the application is for transfer of location and no alteration or addition has been made, the applicant shall pay only a filing fee of $40.

Where an application is filed for an authority to construct or a permit to operate exclusively involving revisions to the conditions of an existing permit to operate or involving alterations or additions resulting in a change to any existing article, machine, equipment or other contrivance holding a permit under the provisions of Rule 10 of these Rules and

Regulations, the applicant shall be assessed a fee based upon the increase in total horsepower rating, the increase in total fuel consumption expressed in thousands of British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour, the increase in total electrical energy rating, the increase in maximum horizontal inside cross sectional area or the increase in total stationary container capacity resulting from such alterations or additions, as described in the fee schedules contained herein. Where there is no change or is a decrease in such ratings, the applicant shall pay only the amount of the filing fee required herein.

After the provisions for granting permits as set forth in Chapter 2, Division 20, of the Health and Safety Code and the Rules and Regulations have been complied with, the applicant shall be notified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, in writing, of the fee to be paid for issuance of the permit to operate. Such notice may be given by personal service or by deposit, postpaid, in the United States mail and shall serve as a temporary permit to operate for 30 days from the date of personal service or mailing. Nonpayment of the fee within this period of time shall result in the automatic cancellation of the application.

In the event that more than one fee schedule is applicable to a permit to operate, the governing schedule shall be that which results in the higher fee.

Where a single permit to operate has been granted under Rule 10 prior to July 1, 1957, and where the Air Pollution Control Officer would, since that date, have issued separate or revised permits for each permit unit included in the original application, the Air Pollution Control Officer may issue such separate or revised permits without fees.

In the event that a permit to operate is granted by the Hearing Board after denial by the Air Pollution Control Officer or after the applicant deems his application denied, the applicant shall pay the fee prescribed in the following schedules within 30 days after the date of the decision of the Hearing Board. Nonpayment of the fee within this period of time shall result in automatic cancellation of the permit and the application. Such a fee shall not be charged for a permit to operate granted by the Hearing Board for the duration of a variance.

A request for a duplicate permit to operate shall be made in writing to the Air Pollution Control Officer within 10 days after the destruction, loss or defacement of a permit to operate. A fee of $2.00 shall be charged, except to any state or local governmental agency or public district, for issuing a duplicate permit to operate.

It is hereby determined that the cost of issuing permits and of inspections pertaining to such issuance exceeds the fees prescribed.

Schedule 1

Electric Motor Horsepower Schedule

Any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance where an electric motor is used as the power supply shall be assessed a permit fee based on the total rated motor horsepower of all electric motors included in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, in accordance with the following schedule:

	HORSEPOWER	FEE
(a)	up to and including 2½.....	$ 40.00
(b)	greater than 2½ but less than 5...	100.00
(c)	5 or greater but less than 15.....	200.00
(d)	15 or greater but less than 45....	300.00
(e)	45 or greater but less than 65....	400.00
(f)	65 or greater but less than 125...	500.00
(g)	125 or greater but less than 200..	600.00
(h)	200 or greater.....	800.00

Schedule 2

Fuel Burning Equipment Schedule

Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which fuel is burned, with the exception of incinerators which are covered in Schedule 4, shall be assessed a permit fee based upon the design fuel consumption of the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance expressed in thousands of British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour, using gross heating values of the fuel, in accordance with the following schedule:

	1000 BRITISH THERMAL UNITS PER HOUR	FEE
(a)	up to and including 150.....	$ 40.00
(b)	greater than 150 but less than 400.	100.00
(c)	400 or greater but less than 650...	200.00
(d)	650 or greater but less than 1500..	300.00
(e)	1500 or greater but less than 2500.	400.00
(f)	2500 or greater but less than 5000.	500.00
(g)	5000 or greater but less than 15000	600.00
(h)	1500 or greater.....	800.00

Schedule 3

Electrical Energy Schedule

Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which uses electrical energy, with the exception of electric motors covered in Schedule 1, shall be assessed a permit fee based in the total kilovolt ampere (KVA) ratings, in accordance with the following shcedule:

	KILOVOLT AMPERE	FEE
(a)	up to and including 20.....$	40.00
(b)	greater than 20 but less than 40.....	100.00
(c)	40 or greater but less than 145.....	200.00
(d)	145 or greater but less than 450.....	300.00
(e)	450 or greater but less than 4500....	400.00
(f)	4500 or greater butl less than 14500.	500.00
(g)	14500 or greater but less than 45000.	600.00
(h)	45000 or greater.....	800.00

Schedule 4

Incinerator Schedule

Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance designed and used primarily to dispose of combustible refuse by wholly consuming the material charged leaving only the ashes or residue shall be assessed a permit fee based on the folliwng schedule of the maximum horizontal inside cross sectional area, in square feet, of the primary combustion chamber:

	AREA, IN SQUARE FEET	FEE
(a)	up to and including 3.....$	40.00
(b)	greater than 3 but less than 4.....	100.00
(c)	4 or greater but less than 7.....	200.00
(d)	7 or greater but less than 10.....	300.00
(e)	10 or greater but less than 15.....	400.00
(f)	15 or greater but less than 23.....	500.00
(g)	23 or greater but less than 40.....	600.00
(h)	40 or greater.....	800.00

Schedule 5

Stationary Container Schedule

Any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container shall be assessed a permit fee based on the following schedule of capacities in gallons or cubic equivalent:

GALLONS

(a)	up to and including 4000.....	$ 40.00
(b)	greater than 4000 but less than 10000...	60.00
(c)	10000 or greater but less than 40000....	100.00
(d)	40000 or greater but less than 100000...	200.00
(e)	100000 or greater but less than 400000..	300.00
(f)	400000 or greater but less than 1000000.	400.00
(g)	1000000 or greater but less than 4000000	500.00
(h)	4000000 or greater.....	600.00

Schedule 6

Miscellaneous Schedule

Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which is not included in the preceding schedules shall be assessed a permit fee of $40.00.

(16.0) RULE 42. HEARING BOARD FEES.

(a) Every applicant or petitioner for variance, or for the extension, revocation or modification of a variance, or for an appeal from a denial or conditional approval of an authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, except any state or local governmental agency or public district, shall pay to the Clerk of the Hearing Board, on filing, a fee in the sum of $16.50. It is hereby determined that the cost of administration of Article 5, Chapter 2, Division 20, Health and Safety Code, or Rule 25 of these Rules and Regulations, exceeds $16.50 per petition.

(b) Any person requesting a transcript of the hearing shall pay the cost of such transcript.

(c) This rule shall not apply to petitions filed by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(9.0) RULE 43. ANALYSIS FEES.

Whenever the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that an analysis of the emission from any source is necessary to determine the extent and amount of pollutants being discharged into the atmosphere which cannot be determined by visual observations, he may order the collection of samples and the analysis made by qualified personnel of the Air Pollution Control District. The time required for collecting samples, making the analysis and preparing the necessary reports, but excluding time required in going to and from such premises, shall be charged against the owner or operator of said premises in a reasonable sum to be determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer, which said sum is not to exceed the actual cost of such work.

(13.0) RULE 44. TECHNICAL REPORTS - CHARGES FOR.

Information, circulars, reports of technical work, and other reports prepared by the Air Pollution Control District when supplied to other governmental agencies or individuals or groups requesting copies of the same may be charged for by the District in a sum not to exceed the cost of preparation and distribution of such documents. All such monies collected shall be turned into the general funds of the said District.

(51.13) RULE 45. PERMIT FEES - OPEN BURNING.

Every applicant for a permit to conduct an open fire, who files an application with the Air Pollution Control Officer, except any state or local government agency or public district, shall pay a filing fee of $20.00. Where an application is canceled or denied, the filing fee shall not be refunded nor applied to any subsequent application.

IV. PROHIBITIONS

(50.1.2)RULE 50. RINGELMANN CHART.

(Effective until January 1, 1973 for all sources completed and put into service before January 6, 1972. See amended Rule below.)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminants for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is:

(a) As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or

(b) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (a) of this Rule.

(50.1.2)RULE 50. RINGELMANN CHART.

(Effective January 6, 1972 for any source not completed and put into service. Effective for all sources on January 1, 1973.)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is:

(a) As dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or

(b) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (a) of this Rule.

This amendment shall be effective on the date of its adoption for any source of emission not then completed and put into service. As to all other sources of emission this amendment shall be effective on January 1, 1973.

(50.7) RULE 51. NUISANCE.

A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public or which cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.

(50.1) RULE 52. PARTICULATE MATTER.

(Effective until January 1, 1973 for all equipment completed and put into service before January 6, 1972. See amended Rule below.)

Except as otherwise provided in Rules 53 and 54, a person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source particulate matter in excess of 0.3 grain per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

(50.1) RULE 52. PARTICULATE MATTER -CONCENTRATION.

(Effective January 6, 1972 for any equipment not completed and put into service. Effective for all equipment of January 1, 1973.)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source particulate matter in excess of the concentration shown in the following table: (See Rule 52 Table)

Where the volume discharged falls between figures listed in the table, the exact concentration permitted to be discharged shall be determined by linear interpolation.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to emissions resulting from the combustion of liquid or gaseous fuels in steam generators or gas turbines.

For the purposes of this rule "particulate matter" includes any material which would become particulate matter if cooled to standard conditions.

This amendment shall be effective on the date of its adoption for any equipment not then completed and put into service. As to all other equipment this amendment shall be effective on January 1, 1973.

Table For Rule 52

Volume Discharged-Cubic Feet Per Minute Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions	Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter Allowed in Discharged Gas-Grains Per Cubic Foot of Dry Gas at Standard Conditions	Volume Discharged-Cubic Feet Per Minute Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions	Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter Allowed in Discharged Gas-Grains Per Cubic Foot of Dry Gas at Standard Conditions
1000 or less	0.200	20000	0.0635
1200	.187	30000	.0544
1400	.176	40000	.0487
1600	.167	50000	.0447
1800	.160	60000	.0417
2000	.153	70000	.0393
2500	.141	80000	.0374
3000	.131	100000	.0343
3500	.124	200000	.0263
4000	.118	400000	.0202
5000	.108	600000	.0173
6000	.101	800000	.0155
7000	.0949	1000000	.0142
8000	.0902	1500000	.0122
10000	.0828	2000000	.0109
15000	.0709	2500000 or more	.0100

(50.2) RULE 53. SULFUR COMPOUNDS - CONCENTRATION.

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge, 0.2 percent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

(51.21) RULE 53.1. SCAVENGER PLANTS.

Where a separate source of air pollution is a scavenger or recovery plant, recovering pollutants which would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere, the Air Pollution Control Officer may grant a permit to operate where the total emission of pollutants is substantially less with the plant in operation than when closed, even though the concentration exceeds that

permitted by Rule 53(a). The Air Pollution Control Officer shall report immediately in writing to the Air Pollution Control Board the granting of any such permit, together with the facts and reasons therefor.

Effective July 1, 1973, this Rule is repealed for sulfur recovery units.

Effective January 1, 1974, this Rule is repealed for sulfuric acid units.

(51.19) RULE 53.2. SULFUR RECOVERY UNITS.

A person shall not, after June 30, 1973, discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfur recovery unit producing elemental sulfur, effluent process gas containing more than:

(1) 500 parts per million by volume of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.

(2) 10 parts per million by volume of hydrogen sulfide.

(3) 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.

Any sulfur recovery unit having an effluent process gas discharge containing less than 10 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide may dilute to meet the provision of number (1) above.

(51.18) RULE 53.3. SULFURIC ACID UNITS.

A person shall not, after December 31, 1973, discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid unit, effluent process gas containing more than:

(1) 500 parts per million by volume of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.

(2) 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.

(50.1.1)RULE 54. SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER - WEIGHT.

(Effective January 6, 1972 for any equipment not completed and put into service. Effective for all equipment on January 1, 1973.)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source solid particulate matter, including lead and lead compounds, in excess of the rate shown in the following table: (See Rule 54 Table on following page)

TABLE FOR RULE 54

(Amended January 6, 1972)

Process Weight Per Hour-Pounds Per Hour	Maximum Discharge Rate Allowed for Solid Particulate Matter (Aggregate Discharged From All Points of Process)-Pounds Per Hour	Process Weight Per Hour-Pounds Per Hour	Maximum Discharge Rate Allowed for Solid Particulate Matter (Aggregate Discharged From All Points of Process)-Pounds Per Hour
250 or less	1.00	12000	10.4
300	1.12	14000	10.8
350	1.23	16000	11.2
400	1.34	18000	11.5
450	1.44	20000	11.8
500	1.54	25000	12.4
600	1.73	30000	13.0
700	1.90	35000	13.5
800	2.07	40000	13.9
900	2.22	45000	14.3
1000	2.38	50000	14.7
1200	2.66	60000	15.3
1400	2.93	70000	15.9
1600	3.19	80000	16.4
1800	3.43	90000	16.9
2000	3.66	100000	17.3
2500	4.21	120000	18.1
3000	4.72	140000	18.8
3500	5.19	160000	19.4
4000	5.64	180000	19.9
4500	6.07	200000	20.4
5000	6.49	250000	21.6
5500	6.89	300000	22.5
6000	7.27	350000	23.4
6500	7.64	400000	24.1
7000	8.00	450000	24.8
7500	8.36	500000	25.4
8000	8.70	600000	26.6
8500	9.04	700000	27.6
9000	9.36	800000	28.4
9500	9.68	900000	29.3
10000	10.00	1000000 or more	30.0

Where the process weight per hour falls between figures listed in the table, the exact weight of permitted discharge shall be determined by linear interpolation.

For the purposes of this rule "solid particulate matter' includes any material which would become solid particulate matter if cooled to standard conditions.

This amendment shall be effective on the date of its adoption for any equipment not then completed and put into service. As to all other equipment this amendment shall be effective on January 1, 1973.

(2.0) RULE 55. EXCEPTIONS.

The provisions of Rule 50 do not apply to:

(a) Smoke from fires set by or permitted by any public officer if such fire is set or permission given in the performance of the official duty of such officer, and such fire in the opinion of such officer is necessary:

(1) For the purpose of the prevention of a fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, or

(2) The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire.

(b) Smoke from fires set pursuant to permit on property used for industrial purposes for the purpose of instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire.

(c) Agricultural operations in the growing of crops, or raising of fowls or animals.

(d) The use of an orchard or citrus grove heater which does not produce unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at a rate in excess of one (1) gram per minute.

(e) The use of other equipment in agricultural operations in the growing or crops, or raising of fowls or animals.

(51.16) RULE 56. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

A person shall not place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 40,000 gallons capacity any gasoline or any petroleum distillate having a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss

to the atmosphere, or is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, in good working order and in operation:

(a) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type or double-deck type roof, resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. The control equipment provided for in this paragraph shall not be used if the gasoline or petroleum distillate has a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(b) A vapor recovery system, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(c) Other equipment of equal efficiency, provided such equipment is submitted to and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(51.13) RULE 57. OPEN FIRES.

A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any open outdoor fire within the Los Angeles Basin, except:

(a) When such fire is set or permission for such fire is given in the performance of the official duty of any public officer, and such fire in the opinion of such officer is necessary:

(1) For the purpose of the prevention of a fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, or

(2) The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire.

(b) When such fire is set pursuant to permit on property used for industrial purposes for the purpose of instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire.

(c) When such fire is set in the course of any agricultural operation in the growing of crops, or raising of fowls or animals.

These exceptions shall not be effective on any calendar day on which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that:

(1) The inversion base at 4:00 A.M., Pacific Standard Time, will be lower than one thousand five hundred feet above mean sea level, and

(2) The maximum mixing height will not be above three thousand five hundred feet, and

(3) The average surface wind speed between 6:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon, Pacific Standard Time, will not exceed five miles per hour.

(51.13) RULE 57.1. OPEN BURNING - UPPER SANTA CLARA RIVER VALLEY BASIN.

A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any open outdoor fire within the Upper Santa Clara River Valley Basin as defined in Rule 2.g. except that he may do so when a written permit for such fire is issued by both the Air Pollution Control Officer and a fire protection agency official, for any of the following reasons:

(1) Where a fire hazard to life or property is declared by a fire protection agency official and such fire hazard cannot be abated by any other means, or

(2) For the purpose of instructing fire fighting personnel of any state, county, or city fire department, or

(3) For the purpose of instructing personnel in private industry in fire fighting methods, or

(4) In emergency situations where the public health is endangered, or

(5) For the burning of agricultural wastes.

These exceptions shall not apply in the Upper Santa Clara River Valley Basin on any calendar day on which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that:

(a) The inversion base at 6:00 A.M., Pacific Standard Time, will be lower than two thousand seven hundred feet above mean sea level, and

(b) The maximum mixing height will be below four thousand seven hundred feet above mean sea level, and

(c) The average surface wind speed between 6:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon, Pacific Standard Time, will not exceed five miles per hour.

This Rule shall become effective on December 31, 1971.

(51.13) RULE 57.2. OPEN BURNING - ANTELOPE VALLEY BASIN.

A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any open outdoor fire within the Antelope Valley Basin as defined in Rule 2.g. except that he may do so when a written permit for such fire is issued by both the Air Pollution Control Officer and a fire protection agency official, for any of the following reasons:

(1) Where a fire hazard to life or property is declared by a fire protection agency official and such fire hazard cannot be abated by any other means, or

(2) For the purpose of instructing fire fighting personnel of any state, county, or city fire department, or

(3) For the purpose of instructing personnel in private industry in fire fighting methods, or

(4) In emergency situations where the public health is endangered, or

(5) For the burning of agricultural wastes.

These exceptions shall not apply in the Antelope Valley Basin on any calendar day on which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that:

(a) The inversion base at 6:00 A.M., Pacific Standard Time, will be lower than four thousand feet above mean sea level, and

(b) The maximum mixing height will be below six thousand feet above mean sea level, and

(c) The average surface wind speed between 6:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon, Pacific Standard Time, will not exceed five miles per hour.

This Rule shall become effective on December 31, 1972.

(51.13) RULE 57.3. OPEN BURNING - MOUNTAIN AREA.

A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any open outdoor fire in the Mountain Area of Los Angeles County as defined in Rule 2.g. except that he may do so when a written permit for such fire is issued by both the Air Pollution Control Officer and a fire protection agency official, for any of the following reasons:

(1) Where a fire hazard to life, property or watershed is declared by a fire protection agency official and such fire hazard cannot be abated by any other means, or

(2) For the purpose of instructing fire fighting personnel of any governmental fire protection agency, or

(3) In emergency situations where the public health is endangered, or

(4) For the burning of agricultural wastes:

These exceptions shall not apply in the Mountain Area of Los Angeles County on any calendar day on which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that:

(a) The inversion base at 6:00 A.M., Pacific Standard Time, will be between 2500 feet and 5000 feet above mean sea level, and

(b) The maximum mixing height will be between 2500 feet and 6000 feet above mean sea level, and

(c) The average surface wind speed between 6:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon, Pacific Standard Time, will not exceed five miles per hour.

This Rule shall become effective on December 31, 1971.

(51.13) RULE 57.4. OPEN BURNING - ISLAND AREA.

A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any open outdoor fire in the Island Area of Los Angeles County as defined in Rule 2.g. except that he may do so when a written permit for such fire is issued by both the Air Pollution Control Officer and a fire protection agency official, for any of the following reasons:

(1) Where a fire hazard to life, property or watershed is declared by a fire protection agency official and such fire hazard cannot be abated by any other means, or

(2) For the purpose of instructing fire fighting personnel of any governmental fire protection agency, or

(3) In emergency situations where the public health is endangered, or

(4) For the burning of agricultural wastes.

These exceptions shall not apply in the Island Area of Los Angeles County on any calendar day on which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that:

(a) The inversion base at 6:00 A.M., Pacific Standard Time, will be lower than one thousand five hundred feet above mean sea level, and

(b) The maximum mixing height will be below three thousand five hundred feet above mean sea level, and

(c) The average surface wind speed between 6:00 A.M. and 12:00 Noon, Pacific Standard Time, will not exceed five miles per hour.

This Rule shall become effective on December 31, 1971.

(9.0) RULE 58. DISPOSAL OF SOLID AND LIQUID WASTES.

(a) A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any incinerator except in a multiple-chamber incinerator as described in Rule 2 (p), or in equipment found by the Air Pollution Control Officer in advance of such use to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control as an approved multiple-chamber incincerator. Rule 58 (a) shall be effective in the Los Angeles Basin on the date of its adoption, and in the Upper Santa Clara River Valley Basin on January 1, 1972. In all other areas of Los Angeles County, this Rule shall be effective on January 1, 1973.

(b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates greater than 100 pounds per hour, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions. Any carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2).

(c) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any equipment whatsoever, used to process combustible refuse, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions. Any carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2)

(d) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates of 100 pounds per hour or less, or for which an application for permit is filed before January 1, 1972, particulate matter in excess of 0.3 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere. Any carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2).

(51.16) RULE 59. EFFLUENT OIL WATER SEPARATORS.

(Effective June 29, 1971 for any equipment not completed and put into service. Effective for all equipment after July 1, 1972)

A person shall not use any compartment of any vessel or device operated for the recovery of oil from effluent water which recovers 200 gallons a day or more of any petroleum products from any equipment which processes, refines, stores or handles hydrocarbons with a Reid vapor pressure of 0.5 pound or greater, unless such compartment is equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, except when gauging or sampling is taking place:

(a) A solid cover with all openings sealed and totally enclosing the liquid contents of that compartment.

(b) A floating pontoon or double-deck type cover, equipped with closure seals to enclose any space between the cover's edge and compartment wall.

(c) A vapor recovery system, which reduces the emission of all hydrocarbon vapors and gases into the atmosphere by at least 90 percent weight.

(d) Other equipment of an efficiency equal to or greater than a,b, or c, if approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

This rule shall not apply to any oil-effluent water separator used exclusively in conjunction with the production of crude oil, if the water fraction of the oil-water effluent entering the separator contains less than 5 parts per million hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides, or a combination thereof.

This amendment shall be effective at the date of its adoption for any equipment not then completed and put into service. As to all other equipment this amendment shall be effective on July 1, 1972.

(2.0) RULE 60. CIRCUMVENTION.

A person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of Division 20, Chapter 2 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California or of these Rules and Regulations. This Rule shall not apply to cases in which the only violation involved is of Section 24243 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, or of Rule 51 of these Rules and Regulations.

(51.16) RULE 462. ORGANIC LIQUID LOADING.

(a) Facilities Handling 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) Per Day or More

(1) A person shall not load organic liquids having a vapor pressure of 77.5 millimeters of mercury (1.5 psia) or greater under actual loading conditions into any tank truck, trailer or railroad tank car from any loading facility having a throughput of 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) or more in any one day, unless the loading facility is equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system or its equivalent approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(2) Loading shall be accomplished in such a manner that the displaced vapor and air will be vented only to the vapor collection system. Measures shall be taken to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected.

(3) The vapor disposal portion of the vapor collection and disposal system shall consist of one of the following:

(a) An absorber system or condensation system which processes the displaced vapor and recovers at least 90 percent by weight of the organic vapors and gases from the equipment being controlled.

(b) A vapor handling system which directs the displaced vapors to a fuel gas system.

(c) Other equipment of an efficiency equal to or greater than (a) or (b) if approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(b) Facilities Handling Less Than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) Per Day

(1) Any facility that was in operation prior to January 9, 1976, that distributes 1,892,500 liters (500,000 gallons) or more of gasoline annually to storage vessels not exempted under Sections (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of Rule 461, but less than a total of 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) of gasoline in any one day shall return the vapors displaced from the delivery vessel back to the stationary storage container.

(2) Any facility in operation prior to January 9, 1976, that distributes less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) of gasoline in any one day shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule provided that:

(a) Less than 1,892,500 liters (500,000 gallons) per year are distributed to storage vessels, not exempted under Sections (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) of Rule 461;

(b) All gasoline is loaded into transport vessels through a fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is submerged when the liquid level is 8 centimeters (3.15 inches) above the bottom of the vessel;

(c) The owner or operator of the facility petitions the Air Pollution Control Officer annually for this exemption.

(3) Any such facility constructed or installed on or after January 9, 1976, irrespective of throughput, shall comply with the provisions of Section (b)(1) and shall not be eligible for the exemption in Section (b)(2).

(c) Effective Dates.

(1) The owner or operator of any organic liquid loading facility subject to this rule which is installed or constructed on or after January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule at the time of installation.

(2) The owner or operator of any organic liquid loading facility subject to this rule which is operating or in the process of being installed or constructed before January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule by August 1, 1976, and shall comply with the following increments of progress:

(1) By April 1, 1976, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes, as a minimum, the steps that will be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(2) By May 1, 1976, negotiate and sign all necessary contracts for emission control systems, or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.

(3) By June 1, 1976, initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(4) By July 1, 1976, complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(5) By August 1, 1976, assure final compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(50.2) RULE 62. SULFUR CONTENTS OF FUELS.

A person shall not burn within the Los Angeles Basin at any time between May 1 and September 30, both dates inclusive, during the calendar year 1959, and each year thereafter between April 15 and November 15, both inclusive, of the same calendar year, any gaseous fuel containing sulfur compounds in excess of 50 grains per 100 cubic feet of gaseous fuel, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions, or any liquid fuel or solid fuel having a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent by weight

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

(a) The burning of sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, acid sludge or other sulfur compounds in the manufacturing of sulfur or sulfur compounds.

(b) The incinerating of waste gases provided that the gross heating value of such gases is less than 300 British Thermal Units per cubic foot at standard conditions and the fuel used to incinerate such waste gases does not contain sulfur or sulfur compounds in excess of the amount specified in this rule.

(c) The use of solid fuels in any metallurgical process.

(d) The use of fuels where the gaseous products of combustion are used as raw materials for other processes.

(e) The use of liquid or solid fuel to propel or test any vehicle, aircraft, missile, locomotive, boat or ship.

(f) The use of liquid fuel whenever the supply of gaseous fuel, the burning of which is permitted by this rule, is not physically available to the user due to accident, act of God, act of war, act of the public enemy, or failure of the supplier.

(50.2) RULE 62.1. SULFUR CONTENTS OF FUELS.

(a) A person shall not burn within the Los Angeles Basin at any time between the days of November 16 of any year and April 14 of the next succeeding calendar year, both dates inclusive, any fuel described in the first paragraph of Rule 62 of these Rules and Regulations.

(b) The provisions of this Rule do not apply to:

(1) Any use of fuel described in Subsections a,b,c,d,e, and f, of said Rule 62 under the conditions and for the uses set forth in said Subsections.

(2) The use of liquid fuel during a period for which the supplier of gaseous fuel, the burning of which is not prohibited by this Rule, interrupts the delivery of gaseous fuel to the user.

(c) Every holder of, and every applicant for a permit to operate fuel-burning equipment under these Rules and Regulations shall notify the Air Pollution Control Officer in the manner and form prescribed by him, of each interruption in and resumption of delivery of gaseous fuel to his equipment.

(50.2) RULE 62.2. SULFUR CONTENTS OF FUELS.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section (f) of Rule 62 or any provision of said section as incorporated into Rule 62.1 or any provision of Sub-section (2) of Section b or Rule 62.1, a person shall not burn within the Los Angeles Basin any liquid fuel or solid fuel having a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent by weight.

It shall not be a violation of this rule to burn such fuel for a period of not to exceed three calendar days (and in addition for that period of time necessary for the Hearing Board to render a decision, provided that an application for a variance is promptly filed) when other fuel which complies with this Rule is not used due to accident, strike, sabotage, or act of God.

(12.0) RULE 63. GASOLINE SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) A person shall not, after June 30, 1960, sell or supply for use within the District as a fuel for motor vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California, gasoline having a degree of unsaturation greater than that indicated by a Bromine Number or 30 as determined by ASTM Method D1159-57T modified by omission of the mercuric chloride catalyst.

(b) For the purpose of this rule, the term "gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of more than four pounds.

(51.21) RULE 64. REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER.

A person shall not operate or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for the reduction of animal matter unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents from such an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance are:

(a) Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1200 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 0.3 seconds, or

(b) Processed in such a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally, or more, effective for the purpose of air pollution control than (a) above.

A person incinerating or processing gases, vapors or gas-entrained effluents pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in cali-

bration, in good working order and in operation devices, as specified in the Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for indicating temperature, pressure or other operating conditions.

For the purpose of this rule, "reduction" is defined as any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption.

(51.16) RULE 461. GASOLINE TRANSFER AND DISPENSING.

(a) Gasoline Transfer Into Stationary Storage Containers

(1) A person shall not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from any tank truck, trailer or railroad tank car into any stationary storage container with a capacity of more than 950 liters (251 gallons) unless such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe and unless 90 percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced during the filling of the stationary storage container are prevented from being released to the atmosphere.

(2) The provisions of Section (a)(1) shall be met by either:

(a) The displaced gasoline vapors being processed by a system that includes:

(i) A vapor-tight gasoline fill connector.

(ii) A vapor-tight vapor return line to the delivery vessel of at least 7.6 centimeters (3 inches) nominal diameter.

(iii) A device approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer which will ensure that the vapor return line is connected before gasoline can be transferred into the container.

(iv) The vapor-laden delivery vessel shall be designed and maintained to be in a vapor-tight condition.

(v) The vapor-laden delivery vessel shall be refilled only at facilities equipped with vapor collection and disposal systems as required by Rule 462.

(b) The displaced gasoline vapors and gases are processed by a system approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and with a minimum recovery efficiency at least equivalent to that of the system described above; or

(c) Transfer is made to a storage container equipped as described in Rule 463.

(b) Gasoline Transfer into Vehicle Fuel Tanks

(1) A person shall not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from a stationary container subject to the provisions of Section (a) into any motor vehicle fuel tank of greater than 19 liters (5 gallons) capacity unless 90% by weight of gasoline vapors displaced during the transfer are prevented from entering the atmosphere. The transfer shall be made through a fill nozzle which:

(a) Is designed and operated to prevent the discharge of gasoline vapors to the atmosphere from the vehicle filler neck and the fill nozzle, and

(b) Is designed and operated to prevent fuel tank overfills and spillage on fill nozzle disconnect, and

(c) Limits the fill rate to a maximum of 30 liters (7.9 gallons) per minute.

(c) Exemptions

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the transfer of gasoline.

(1) Into or from any stationary container having a capacity of 7,570 liters (2,000 gallons) or less which was installed prior to March 5, 1975, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977, or into or from any underground storage container installed prior to March 5, 1975, where the fill line between the fill connection and container is offset.

(2) Into or from any stationary container which is used primarily for the fueling of implements of husbandry, as such vehicles are defined in Division 16 (Section 36000, et seq.) of the California Vehicle Code, if such container is equipped with a submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977.

(3) Into or from any stationary container located in the Southeast Desert Air Basin portion of San Bernardino County, the Joshua

Tree area, or the Palo Verde area, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977, or at the time of container installation if after that date.

(4) Into a motor vehicle from any stationary storage container having a capacity of 950 liters (251 gallons) or less, or from any mobile container used exclusively for refueling of vehicles or aircraft.

(5) Into motor vehicles from any gasoline dispensing facility in existence prior to March 5, 1975, which is located in a structure where the dispensers are at a lower elevation than the bottom of the gasoline storage containers.

(6) Into or from any stationary container installed or under construction prior to January 9, 1976, and located in Riverside or San Bernardino County which is exclusively receiving gasoline from any loading facility which is exempted under the provisions of Section (b)(2) of Rule 462, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe by March 1, 1977.

(d) Other Provisions

(1) A person shall not install any gasoline storage container with a capacity of more than 950 liters (251 gallons) unless such container meets the provisions of this rule.

(2) Vapor return or vapor recovery systems used to comply with the provisions of this rule shall comply with all safety, fire, weights and measures, and other applicable codes or regulations. All fill nozzles, pressure-vaccum relief vents and any vacuum-assisted vapor recovery system must be of a type approved for the purpose by a fire and safety testing organization recognized by the fire department having jurisdiction.

(e) Definitions

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions are included:

(1) "Gasoline vapors" means the organic compounds in the displaced vapors including any entrained liquid gasoline.

(2) A "motor vehicle" is any self-propelled vehicle registered for use on the highways.

(f) Effective Dates

(1) The owner or operator of any stationary storage container or gasoline dispensing facility subject to this rule and which is

installed or constructed on or after January 9, 1976, shall comply with the provisions of this rule at the time of installation.

(2) The owner or operator of any stationary storage or gasoline dispensing facility subject to this rule which is operating or in the process of being installed or constructed before January 9, 1976, shall comply with the following schedule of increments of progress:

SECTION A (TRANSFER INTO STORAGE CONTAINERS)

Located in County of	Tank Cap. (gal.)	Submit(1)	Negotiate(2)	Initiate(3)	Complete(4)	Assure(5)
Los Angeles	6,000 or larger	9-15-74	11-15-74	12-1-74	4-1-75	5-1-75
	less than 6,000	1-6-75	4-1-75	6-1-75	2-1-76	5-1-76
Grange	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	12-1-75	6-1-76	7-1-76
Riverside	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	3-1-76	5-1-76	6-1-76
San Bernardino	6,000 or larger	1-1-75	2-15-75	4-1-75	7-1-75	8-1-75
	less than 6,000	8-1-75	11-1-75	12-31-75	2-1-76	5-1-76

SECTION B (DISPENSING INTO VEHICLES)

Located in County of	Tank Cap. (gal.)	Submit(1)	Negotiate(2)	Initiate(3)	Complete(4)	Assure(5)
Los Angeles	6,000 or larger	1-6-75	3-1-75	5-1-76	120 days from	180 days from
	less than 6,000	6-1-75	11-1-75	120 Days from	C Date (6)	C Date (6)
				C Date(6)	150 days from	180 days from
					C Date (6)	C Date (6)
Grange	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	2-1-76	120 days from	180 days from
					C Date (6)	C Date (6)
Riverside	All	9-1-75	11-1-75	3-1-76	120 days from	150 days from
					C Date (6)	C Date (6)
San Bernardino	6,000 or larger	1-1-75	2-15-75	4-1-75	120 days from	150 days from
	less than 6,000	8-1-75	11-1-75	1-2-76	C Date (6)	C Date (6)
					120 days from	150 days from
					C Date (6)	C Date (6)

(1) Submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes at a minimum the steps that will be taken by the source to achieve compliance with the provisions of this Rule.

(2) Negotiate and sign all necessary contracts for emission control systems, or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.

(3) Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(4) Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(5) Assure final compliance with the provisions of this Rule.

(6) "C Date" is defined as the date on which the Air Resources Board certifies a gasoline vapor control system in accordance with Section 39068.6 of the Health and Safety Code.

(50.4) RULE 66. ORGANIC SOLVENTS.

(a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 3 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 40 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 8 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section (a), for employing or applying, any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), or material containing such photochemically reactive solvent, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic material into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this section shall be included in determining compliance with this section. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in section (a) shall

be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(c) A person shall not, after August 31, 1974, discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 450 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such solvent is employed or applied, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic material into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this section shall be included in determining compliance with this section. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in section (a) shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions or any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(d) Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the clean-up with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in sections (a), (b) or (c), shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this rule.

(f) Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by sections (a), (b) or (c), shall be reduced by:

(1) Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide, or

(2) Adsorption, or

(3) Processing in a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be not less effective than (1) or (2) above.

(g) A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation,

devices as specified in the authority to construct or the permit to operate, or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

(h) Any person using organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the Air Pollution Control Officer, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed by him, written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.

(i) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

(1) The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.

(2) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by Rules 56, 59, 61 or 65 or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said rules.

(3) The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.

(4) The employment, application, evaporation or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.

(5) The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in sections (a), (b), (c) or (d), if:

(i) the volatile content of such material consists only of water and organic solvents, and

(ii) the organic solvents comprise not more than 20 percent of said volatile content, and

(iii) the volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in section (k).

(j) For the purposes of this rule, organic solvents include diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220°F at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220°F.

(k) For the purposes of this rule, a photochemically reactive solvent is any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of the total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

(1) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;,

(2) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent;

(3) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent;

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, the group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

(l) For the purposes of this rule, organic materials are defined as chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonates.

(50.4) RULE 66.1 ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS.

(a) A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in Los Angeles County, in containers of one quart capacity or larger, any architectural coating containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66(k).

(b) A person shall not employ, apply, evaporate or dry in Los Angeles County any architectural coating, purchased in containers of one quart capacity or larger, containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66(k).

(c) A person shall not thin or dilute any architectural coating with a photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66(k).

(d) For the purposes of this rule, an architectural coating is defined as a coating used for residential or commercial buildings and their appurtenances; or industrial buildings.

(50.4) RULE 66.2 DISPOSAL AND EVAPORATION OF SOLVENTS.

A person shall not during any one day dispose of a total of more than 1 1/2 gallons of any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in

Rule 66(k), or of any material containing more than 1 1/2 gallons of any such photochemically reactive solvent by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.

(51.5) RULE 67. FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT.
(51.6)
(51.7) A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

(1) 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2);

(2) 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2);

(3) 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 2m and derived from the fuel.

For the purpose of this rule, a fuel burning equipment unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of boilers, furnaces, jet engines or other fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.

Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule.

Nothing in this rule shall be construed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification of an existing fuel burning equipment unit which will reduce its mass rate of air contaminant emissions.

(51.7) RULE 68. FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT - OXIDES OF NITROGEN.

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any non-mobile fuel burning article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, having a maximum heat input rate of more than 1775 million British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour (gross), flue gas having a concentration of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) at 3 percent oxygen in excess of that shown in the following table:

NITROGEN OXIDES - PARTS PER MILLION PARTS OF FLUE GAS

FUEL	EFFECTIVE DATE			
	DECEMBER 31, 1971		DECEMBER 31, 1974	
		#/10^6BTU		#/10^6BTU
GAS	225	.409	125	.227
LIQUID OR SOLID	325	.590	225	.409

(51.21) RULE 69. VACUUM PRODUCING DEVICES OR SYSTEMS.

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 3 pounds of organic materials in any one hour from any vacuum producing devices or systems including hot wells and accumulators, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 90 percent.

This rule shall be effective at the date of its adoption for any equipment not then completed and put into service. As to all other equipment this rule shall be effective on July 1, 1972.

(51.21) RULE 70. ASPHALT AIR BLOWING.

A person shall not operate or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for the air blowing of asphalt unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents from such an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance are:

(a) Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1400 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 0.3 seconds or,

(b) Processed in such a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally, or more, effective for the purpose of air pollution control than (a) above.

This rule shall be effective at the date of its adoption for any equipment not then completed and put into service. As to all other equipment this rule shall be effective on July 1, 1972.

(50.5) RULE 71. CARBON MONOXIDE.

A person shall not, after December 31, 1971, discharge into the atmosphere carbon monoxide (CO) in concentrations exceeding 0.2 percent by volume, measured on a dry basis.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to emissions from internal combustion engines.

V. PROCEDURE BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD

(2.0) RULE 75. GENERAL:

This regulation shall apply to all hearings before the Hearing Board of the Air Pollution Control District.

(2.0) RULE 76. FILING PETITIONS

Requests for hearing shall be initiated by the filing of a petition in triplicate with the Clerk of the Hearing Board at Room 433P, 313 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, California, 90012, and the payment of the fee of $16.50 provided for in Rule 42 of these Rules and Regulations, after service of a copy of the petition has been made on the Air Pollution Control Officer at 434 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California, 90013, and one copy on the holder of the permit or variance, if any, involved. Service may be made in person or by mail, and service may be proved by written acknowledgment of the person served or by the affidavit of the person making the service.

(2.0) RULE 77. CONTENTS OF PETITIONS.

Every petition shall state:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the petitioner, or other person authorized to receive service of notices.

(b) Whether the petitioner is an individual, co-partnership, corporation or other entity, and names and address of the partners if a co-partnership, names and address of the officers, if a corporation, and the names and address of the persons in control, if other entity.

(c) The type of business or activity involved in the application and the street address at which it is conducted.

(d) A brief description of the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, if any, involved in the application.

(e) The section or rule under which the petition is filed; that is, whether petitioner desires a hearing:

1. To determine whether a permit shall be revoked or suspended permit reinstated under Section 24274, Health and Safety Code of the State of California;

2. For a variance under Section 24292, Health and Safety Code;

3. To revoke or modify a variance under Section 24298, Health and Safety Code;

4. To review the denial or conditional granting of an authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent

under Rule 25 of these Rules and Regulations.

(f) Each petition shall be signed by the petitioner, or by some person on his behalf, and where the person signing is not the petitioner it shall set forth his authority to sign.

(g) Petitions for revocation of permits shall allege in addition the rule under which permit was granted, the rule or section which is alleged to have been violated, together with a brief statement of the facts constituting such alleged violation.

(h) Petitions for reinstatement of suspended permits shall allege in addition the rule under which the permit was granted, the request and alleged refusal which formed the basis for such suspension, together with a brief statement as to why information requested, if any, was not furnished, whether such information is believed by petitioner to be pertinent, and, if so, when it will be furnished.

(i) All petitions shall be typewritten, double spaced, on legal or letter size paper, on one side of the paper only, leaving a margin of at least one inch at the top and left side of each sheet.

(5.0) RULE 78. PETITIONS FOR VARIANCES.

In addition to the matters required by Rule 77, petitions for variances shall state briefly:

(a) The section, rule or order complained of.

(b) The facts showing why compliance with the section, rule, or order is unreasonable.

(c) For what period of time the variance is sought and why.

(d) The damage or harm resulting or which would result to petitioner from a compliance with such section, rule or order.

(e) The requirements which petitioner can meet and the date when petitioner can comply with such requirements.

(f) The advantages and disadvantages to the residents of the district resulting from requiring compliance or resulting from granting a variance.

(g) Whether or not operations under such variance, if granted, would constitute a nuisance.

(h) Whether or not any case involving the same identical equipment or process is pending in any court, civil or criminal.

(i) Whether or not the subject equipment or process is covered by a permit to operate issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(2.0) RULE 79. APPEAL FROM DENIAL.

A petition to review a denial or conditional approval of an authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent shall, in addition to the matters required by Rule 77, set forth a summary of the application or a copy thereof and the alleged reasons for the denial or conditional approval and the reasons for appeal.

(2.0) RULE 80. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH RULES.

The Clerk of the Hearing Board shall not accept for filing any petition which does not comply with these Rules relating to the form, filing and service of petitions unless the chairman or any two members of the Hearing Board direct otherwise and confirm such direction in writing. Such direction need not be made at a meeting of the Hearing Board. The chairman or any two members, without a meeting, may require the petitioner to state further facts or reframe a petition so as to disclose clearly the issues involved.

(2.0) RULE 82. ANSWERS.

Any person may file an answer within 10 days after service. All answers shall be served the same as petitions under Rule 76.

(2.0) RULE 83. DISMISSAL OF PETITION

The petitioner may dismiss his petition at any time before submission of the case to the Hearing Board, without a hearing or meeting of the Hearing Board. The Clerk of the Hearing Board shall notify all interested persons of such dismissal.

(16.0) RULE 84. PLACE OF HEARING

All hearings shall be held at Room 903, 313 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, California, 90012, unless some other place is designated by the Hearing Board.

(16.0) RULE 85. NOTICE OF HEARING.

The Clerk of the Hearing Board shall mail or deliver a notice of hearing to the petitioner, the Air Pollution Control Officer, the holder of the permit or variance involved, if any, and to any person entitled to notice under Sections 24275, 24295 or 24299, Health and Safety Code.

(2.0) RULE 86. EVIDENCE.

(a) Oral evidence shall be taken only on oath or affirmation.

(b) Each party shall have these rights: to call and examine witnesses; to introduce exhibits; to cross-examine opposing witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues even though that matter was not covered in the direct examination; to impeach any witness regardless of which party first called him to testify; and to rebut the evidence against him. If respondent does not testify in his own behalf he may be called and examined as if under cross-examination.

(c) The hearing need not be conducted according to technical rules relating to evidence and witnesses. Any relevant evidence shall be admitted if it is the sort of evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely on in the conduct of serious affairs, regardless of the existence of any common law or statutory rule which might make improper the admission of such evidence over objection in civil actions. Hearsay evidence may be used for the purpose of supplementing or explaining any direct evidence but shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding unless it would be admissible over objection in civil actions. The rules of privilege shall be effective to the same extent that they are now or hereafter may be recognized in civil actions, and irrelevant and unduly repetitious evidences shall be excluded.

(2.0) RULE 87. PRELIMINARY MATTERS.

Preliminary matters such as setting a date for hearing, granting continuances, approving petitions for filing, allowing amendments and other preliminary rulings not determinative of the merits of the case may be made by the chairman of an two members of the Hearing Board without a hearing or meeting of the Hearing Board and without notice.

(2.0) RULE 88. OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The Hearing Board may take official notice of any matter which may be judicially noticed by the courts of this State.

(2.0) RULE 89. CONTINUANCES.

The chairman or any two members of the Hearing Board shall grant any continuance of 15 days or less, concurred in by petitioner, the Air Pollution Control Officer and by every person who has filed an answer in the action and may grant any reasonable continuance, in either case such action may be ex parte, without a meeting of the Hearing Board and without prior notice.

(2.0) RULE 90. DECISION.

The decision shall be in writing, served and filed within 15 days after submission of the cause by the parties thereto and shall contain a brief statement of facts found to be true, the determination of the issues presented and the order of the Hearing Board. A copy shall be mailed or delivered to the Air Pollution Control Officer, the petitioner and to every person who has filed an answer or who has appeared as a party in person or by counsel at the hearing.

(2.0) RULE 91. EFFECTIVE DATE OF DECISION.

The decision shall become effective 15 days after delivering or mailing a copy of the decision, as provided in Rule 90, or the Hearing Board may order that the decision shall become effective sooner.

(3.0) RULE 95. LACK OF PERMIT.

The Hearing Board shall not receive or accept a petition for a variance for the operation or use of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance until a permit to operate has been granted or denied by the Air Pollution Control Officer; except that an appeal from a denial of a permit to operate and a petition for a variance may be filed with the Hearing Board in a single petition. A variance granted by the Hearing Board after a denial of a permit to operate by the Air Pollution Control Officer may include a permit to operate for the duration of the variance.

VI ORCHARD OR CITRUS GROVE HEATERS

(1.0) RULE 100. DEFINITION.

"Orchard or citrus grove heater" means any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, burning any type of fuel, capable of emitting air contaminants, used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

(2.0) RULE 101. EXCEPTIONS.

Rules 10, 14, 20, 21, 24, 40, 62 and 62.1 do not apply to orchard or citrus grove heaters.

(3.0) RULE 102. PERMITS REQUIRED.

Any person erecting, altering, replacing, operating or using any orchard or citrus grove heater shall first obtain a permit from the Air Pollution Control Officer to do so.

(2.0) RULE 103. TRANSFER.

A permit to operate shall not be transferable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another, from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another.

(3.0) RULE 105. APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.

Every application for a permit required under Rule 102 shall be filed in the manner and form required by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.

(3.0) RULE 106. ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall act on all applications within a reasonable time and shall notify the applicant in writing of the approval, conditional approval or denial of the application.

(3.0) RULE 107. STANDARDS FOR GRANTING PERMITS.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny a permit if the applicant does not show that equipment described in Rules 100 and 102 is so designed or controlled that it will not produce unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at the rate in excess of one (1) gram per minute except as prescribed under Rule 108.

(2.0) RULE 108. CONDITIONAL APPROVAL.

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may issue a permit subject to conditions which will bring the orchard or citrus grove heater within the standards of Rule 107 in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing.

(b) Erecting, alterating, operating,or using under conditional permit shall be deemed acceptance of all conditions so specified.

(3.0) RULE 109. DENIAL OF APPLICATIONS.

In the event of denial of a permit, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor. Service of this notification may be made in person or by mail, and such service may be proved by the written acknowledgment of the person served or affidavit of the person making the service. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer as his reasons for denial.

(2.0) RULE 110. APPEALS.

Within 10 days after notice of denial or conditional approval of a permit by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the applicant may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, for a public hearing. The Hearing Board, after notice and a public hearing held within 30 days after filing the petition, may sustain or reverse the action of the Air Pollution Control Officer; such order may be made subject to specified conditions.

(2.0) RULE 120. FEES.

A request for a duplicate permit for orchard or citrus grove heaters shall be made in writing to the Air Pollution Control Officer within 10 days after the destruction, loss or defacement of a permit. The fee for issuing a duplicate permit shall be $1.00.

(2.0) RULE 130. PROHIBITIONS.

(a) These rules prohibit the erecting, altering, replacing, operating or using any orchard or citrus grove heater which produces unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at the rate of more than (1) gram per minute, except under the conditions as set forth in Rule 108.

(b) Open fires for orchard or citrus grove heating are prohibited.

(c) The use of rubber tires or any rubber products in any combustion process in connection with any orchard or citrus grove heating is hereby prohibited.

(d) All types of orchard or citrus grove heating equipment commonly known or designated as follows:

1. Garbage pail
2. Smith Evans
3. Citrus with Olsen Stack
4. Canco 5 Gallon
5. Dunn
6. Hamilton Bread Pan
7. Wheeling
8. Canco 3 Gallon
9. Chinn
10. Baby Cone
11. Citrus Regular
12. Stub Stack
13. Citrus 15-inch stack
14. Exchange Model 5 1/2-inch diameter stack
15. Exchange Model 6-inch diameter stack
16. Hy-Lo Drum
17. Hy-Lo Hot Blast
18. Phyesey Beacon

may not be used or operated for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage..

(e) All types of orchard or citrus grove heating equipment commonly known or designated as follows:

NAME:	MAXIMUM PRIMARY AIR ORIFICE IN SQUARE INCHES:
1. Hy-Lo 1929	0.606(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in. diameter)
2. Hy-Lo 148	0.606(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in. diameter)
3. Hy-Lo Double Stack	0.606(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in. diameter)
4. Jumbo Cone	0.196(equivalent to one hole of 1/2in. diameter)
5. Lemora	0.608(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in. diameter)
6. National Double Stack	0.802(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in. diameter and one hole of 1/2in. diameter)
7. Surplus Chemical Warfare Service Smoke Generator	0.802(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in. diameter and one hole of 1/2in. diameter)

may not be used or operated for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage unless the primary air orifice(s) contain(s) not more than the maximum area designated above.

(f) All types of orchard or citrus grove heating equipment commonly known or designated as follows:

NAME:	MAXIMUM PRIMARY AIR ORIFICE IN SQUARE INCHES:
1. Exchange Model 7-in.dia.stack	0.606(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in.diameter)
2. Hy-Lo 148 Special	0.606(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in.diameter)
3. Hy-Lo 230	0.606(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in.diameter)
4. Lazy Flame 24-in. stack	0.606(equivalent to one hole of 7/8in.diameter)

(cont.)

(cont.)

NAME:	MAXIMUM PRIMARY AIR ORIFICE IN SQUARE INCHES:
5. Lazy Flame 18-in. stack	1.212(equivalent to two holes of 7/8in.diameter)
6. National Junior	1.212(equivalent to two holes of 7/8in.diameter)

may not be used or operated for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage unless the primary air orifice(s) is (are) so adjusted or regulated to a maximum opening of not greater than the area designated above..

(g) Any new complete orchard or citrus grove heating equipment of the distilling type not listed in subsection "e" and "i" of this rule must contain a primary air orifice of such design that not more than one (1) gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter is emitted.

(h) No heater may be placed, be permitted to be placed or be permitted to remain in any orchard or citrus grove or in any other place where heaters may be fired to furnish protection from frost damage unless a permit or conditional permit has been issued.

(i) The use or operation of any partial assembly of any type heater for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage is hereby prohibited. A permit or conditional permit issued for the use or operation of any type orchard or citrus grove heater is for the use or operation of a complete heater assembly.

VII. EMERGENCIES

This emergency regulation is designed to prevent the excessive buildup of air contaminants and to avoid any possiblity of a catastrophe caused by toxic concentrations of air contaminants. Past history indicates that the possibility of such a catastrophe is extremely remote.

The Air Pollution Control Board deems it desirable to have ready an adequate plan to prevent such an occurrence, and in case of the happening of this unforeseen event, to provide for adequate actions to protect the health of the citizens in the Air Pollution Control District.

(2.0) RULE 150. GENERAL.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules and regulations, the provisions of this regualtion shall apply to each air basin separately for the control of emissions of air contaminants during any "alert" stage as provided herein.

(9.0) RULE 151. SAMPLING STATIONS.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall maintain at least twelve (12) permanently located atmospheric sampling stations adequately equipped. These sampling stations shall be continuously maintained at locations designated by the Air Pollution Control Officer after consultation with the Scientific Committee. At least ten (10) of these stations shall be located in the Los Angeles Basin, at least one (1) station shall be located in the Upper Santa Clara River Valley Basin and at least one (1) station shall be located in the Antelope Valley Basin. The Air Pollution Control Officer may maintain such additional sampling stations as may be necessary. These additional stations may be permanent, temporary, fixed, or mobile , and may be activated upon orders of the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(9.0) RULE 152. AIR SAMPLING.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall establish procedures whereby adequate samplings and analyses of air contaminants will be taken at each of the stations established under Rule 151.

(13.0) RULE 153. REPORTS.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall make daily summaries of the readings required by Rule 152. The summaries shall be in such form as to be understandable by the public. These summaries shall be public records and immediately after preparation shall be filed at the main office of the Air Pollution Control District and be available to the public, press, radio, television, and other mass media of communication.

(2.0) RULE 154. CONTINUING PROGRAM OF VOLUNTARY COOPERATION.

Upon the adoption of this regulation the Air Pollution Control Officer shall inform the public of ways in which air pollution can be reduced and shall request voluntary cooperation from all persons in all activities which contribute to air pollution. Civic groups shall be encouraged to undertake campaigns of education and voluntary air pollution reduction in their respective communities. Public officials shall be urged to take promptly such steps as may be helpful to reduce air contamination to a minimum within the areas of their authority. Employers shall be requested to establish car pools. Users of automotive vehicles shall be urged to keep motors in good condition and to plan routes and schedules which will contribute minimum contamination to critical areas of pollution. All industrial, commercial and business establishments which emit hydrocarbons or the air contaminants named in Rule 156 should critically study their operations from the standpoint of air contamination and should take appropriate action voluntarily to reduce air pollution.

(2.0) RULE 154.1 PLANS.

(a) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that any industrial, business or commercial establishment or activity emits hydrocarbons or any of the contaminants named in Rule 156, he may give written notice to the owner or operator of such industrial, business or commercial establishment or activity to submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer plans for immediate shutdown or curtailment, in the event of an air pollution emergency, all of the sources of hydrocarbons or any of the contaminants named in Rule 156, including vehicles owned or operated by such person, his agents or employees in the scope of the business or operation of such establishment or activity. Such plans shall include, in addition to the other matters set forth in this rule, a list of all such sources of hydrocarbons and any of the contaminants named in Rule 156, and a statement of the minimum time and the recommended time to effect a complete shutdown of each source in the event of an air pollution emergency. Such notice may be served in the manner prescribed by law for the service of summons, or by registered or certified mail. Each such person shall, within sixty (60) days after the receipt of such notice, or within such additional time as the Air Pollution Control Officer may specify in writing, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer the plans and information described in the notice.

(b) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall prepare appropriate plans to be made effective and action to be taken in respect to a First or Second Alert as follows:

In respect to a First Alert, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall develope plans calling for the operation of all privately owned vehicles on a pool basis as may be arranged by persons and employers of persons operating vehicles from home to work and in the business of such employer.

In respect to a Second Alert, the Control Officer shall prepare a program of action and steps to be taken under the provisions of Rule 158, paragraph c. The general nature of the plans to be made effective upon a Second Alert shall be reported to and subject to review and approval by the Air Pollution Control Board.

It shall be the objective of such program to result in bringing about a diminution of air contaminants which occasioned the Second Alert and to prevent any increase thereof in order to protect the health of all persons within the air basin affected by the alert. It shall also be the objective of such plans that they may be effective to curtail the operations of industrial, business, commercial and other activities within the basin, but without undue interference wtih the operations of public utilities or other productive, industrial, business and other activities, which are essential to the health and welfare of the community. It is further intended that any said plan of action shall not jeopardize the welfare of the public or result in irreparable injury to any means of production or distribution.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall further, by cooperative agreements or in addition to cooperative agreements, prepare plans for action in respect to industry, business, tranportation, hospitals, schools and other appropriate public and private institutions, and the public generally, to accomplish the purposes of the Second Alert action as set forth in Rule 158 d. The general nature of the plans to be made effective upon a Second Alert shall be reported to and subject to review and approval by the Air Pollution Control Board.

All plans and programs of action to make effective the procedures prescribed in Rule 158, paragraphs c., and d., shall be consistent with and designed to accomplish the purposes, and shall be subject to the conditions and limitations, set forth in said paragraphs c., and d.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall give, or cause to be given, wide publicity in regard to plans for action to be applicable under Rule 158, paragraphs c., and d., in order that all persons within the district shall be able to understand and be prepared to render compliance therewith in the event of the sounding of a Second Alert.

(8.0) RULE 155. DECLARATION OF ALERTS.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall declare the appropriate "alert" in an air basin whenever the concentration of any air contaminant in that air basin has been verified to have reached the concentration set forth in Rule 156. For the purposes of this regulation "verified" means that the pertinent measuring instrument has been checked over the ensuing five minute period and found to be operating correctly.

(8.0) RULE 155.1 NOTIFICATION OF ALERTS.

Following the declaration of the appropriate "alert," the Air Pollution Control Officer shall communicate notification of the declaration of the alert to:

(a) The Los Angeles County Sheriff and the Sheriff shall broadcast the declaration of the "alert" by the Sheriff's teletype and radio system to:

1. All Sheriff's substations.
2. All city police departments.
3. California Highway Patrol.

(b) Local public safety personnel, who have responsibilities or interests in air pollution alerts.

(c) Air polluting industrial plants and processes which require "alert" data in order to effect pre-arranged plans designed to reduce the output of air contaminants.

(d) The general public.

(e) Air Pollution Control District personnel.

(8.0) RULE 155.2 RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall install and maintain, in continuous operation, a radio transmitter with selective calling facilities for the purpose of broadcasting the declaration of alerts and information and instructions which may be appropriate to carry out the provisions of this regulation.

Radio receiving equipment with decoding device capable of receiving broadcasts from the Air Pollution Control Officer of the declaration of alerts and information and instructions thereto shall be installed and properly maintained and operated during all hours of plant operation by any person who operates or uses any:

(a) Petroleum refinery.

(b) Bulk gasoline loading facility for tank vehicles, tank cars, or marine vessels, from which facility 20,000 gallons or more of gasoline are loaded per day. For purposes of this paragraph, "gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds or greater, and "facility" means all gasoline loading equipment which is both: (1) possessed by one person, and (2) located so that all the gasoline loading outlets for such aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 300 feet in diameter.

(c) Asphalt saturator.

(d) Asphalt paving manufacturing plant.

(e) Asphalt manufacturing plant.

(f) Chemical plant which:

1. Reacts or produces any organic liquids or gases.
2. Produces sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, or sulfur.

(g) Paint, enamel, lacquer, or varnish manufacturing plant in which 10,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents, diluents or thinners, or any combination thereof are combined or maufactured into paint, enamel, lacquer, or varnish.

(h) Rubber tire manufacturing or rubber reclaiming plant.

(j) Metal melting plant requiring molten metal temperatures in excess of 1000^{o}F, or metal refining plant or metal smelting plant. This subparagraph applies only to a plant in which a total of 2,500 pounds or more of metal are in a molten state at any one time or are poured in any one hour.

(k) Rock wool manufacturing plant.

(l) Glass or frit manufacturing plant in which a total of 4,000 pounds or more of glass or frit or both are in a molten state at any one time or are poured in any one hour.

(m) Fossil fuel fired steam electric generating plant having a total rated capacity of 50 megawatts or more.

(n) Container manufacturing or decorating plant in which 1,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents, diluents or thinners, or any combination thereof are consumed.

(o) Fabric dry cleaning plant in which 1,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents are consumed.

(p) Printing plant with heated oven enclosure(s) and consuming more than 1,000 pounds per day of ink containing organic solvents.

(8.0) RULE 156. ALERT STAGES FOR TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS*
(In parts per million parts of air)

	First Alert	Second Alert	Third Alert
Carbon Monoxide	50	100	150
Nitrogen Oxides[a]	3	5	10
Sulfur Dioxide	3	5	10
Ozone	0.5	1.0	1.5

a. Sum of nitrogen dioxide and nitric oxide.

First Alert: Close approach to maximum allowable concentration for the population at large, a point where preventive action is required.

Second Alert: Air contamination level at which a serious health menace exists in a preliminary state.

Third Alert: Air contamination level at which a dangerous health menace exist.

* How measured: The concentrations of air contaminants shall be measured in accordance with the procedures and recommendations established by the Scientific Committee.

(8.0) RULE 157. FIRST ALERT ACTION.

This is a warning alert requiring preventive action and shall be declared in an air basin whenever the concentration of an air contaminant has been verified to have reached the standards for the "first alert" set forth in Rule 156. The following actions shall be taken in the affected air basin upon the calling of the First Alert:

(a) A person shall not burn any combustible refuse at any location within the affected air basin.

(b) Any person operating or maintaining any industrial, commercial or business establishment, which establishments emit hydrocarbons or any of the contaminants named in Rule 156, and any person operating any private noncommercial vehicle, shall, during the First Alert period in the affected air basin, take the necessary preliminary steps to the action required should a Second Alert be declared.

(c) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall, by the use of all appropriate mass media of communication, request the public to stop all unessential use of vehicles in the affected air basin, and to operate all privately owned vehicles on a pool basis, and shall request all employers to activate employee car pools.

(d) When, after the declaration of the First Alert it appears to the Air Pollution Control Officer that the concentration of any contaminants in all or any portion of the affected air basin is increasing in such a manner that a Second Alert is likely to be called, he shall take the following actions:

1. Call into session the Emergency Action Committee and request advice on actions to be taken.

2. Give all possible notice to the public by all mass media of communication that a Second Alert may be called.

(8.0) RULE 158. SECOND ALERT ACTION.

This is a serious health hazard alert and shall be declared in an air basin when the concentration of an air contaminant has been verified to have reached the standards set forth for the "Second Alert" in Rule 156.

The following action shall be taken upon the calling of the Second Alert:

(a) The action set forth in Rule 157.

(b) The Emergency Action Committee, the Air Pollution Control Board and the County Counsel, if not already activated, shall be called into session and shall remain in session or reconvene from time to time as directed by the Air Pollution Control Officer to study all pertinent information relating to the emergency and to recommend to the Air Pollution Control Officer actions to be taken from time to time as conditions change.

(c) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall make effective, upon notice as provided in Rule 155.1, the program of action to be taken as previously developed pursuant to Rule 154.1, paragraph b., and to carry out the policy stated therein.

Pursuant to this alert, the Air Pollution Control Officer may impose limitations as to the general operation of vehicles as provided in Rule 154.1, permitting limited operation essential to accommodate industry, business, public utility and other services as may be necessary in the public welfare.

(d) In the event the control measures made effective under paragraph c. above prove to be inadequate to control the increase in the concentration of air contaminants, the Air Pollution Control Officer, with the advice of the Emergency Action Committee and with the concurrence of the Air Pollution Control Board shall take such steps as he may deem necessary to assure adequate control of existing air contaminants and to protect the health and safety of the public, but, if possible, without employing such drastic remedial measures as to completely disrupt the economic life of the community or to result in irreparable injury to any form of production, manufacture or business.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may, with the concurrence of the Air Pollution Control Board, order the closing of any industrial, commercial or business establishment and stop vehicular traffic where deemed necessary by the Emergency Action Committee, except authorized emergency vehicles used in public transportation and vehicles the operation of which is necessary for the protection of the health and welfare of the public, if, in the opinion of the Air Pollution Control Officer, the continued operation of such establishment or vehicle contributes to the further concentration of any air contaminant, the concentration of which caused the declaration of the "alert".

The Air Pollution Control Officer, during a Second Alert, shall keep the public suitably informed of all significant changes in the concentrations of toxic air contaminants.

(e) In the event that the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that the public health and safety is in danger, the Emergency Action Committee and the Air Pollution Control Board may take any action authorized by this rule with less than a quorum present. A majority vote of the members present is required for any such action.

(8.0) RULE 159. THIRD ALERT.

This is a dangerous health hazard alert and shall be declared in an air basin when the concentration of an air contaminant has been verified to have reached in that air basin the standards set forth for the "Third Alert" in Rule 156.

The following action shall be taken upon the calling of the Third Alert:

(a) The actions set forth in Rules 157 and 158, and

(b) If it appears that the steps taken by the Air Pollution Control Officer will be inadequate to cope with the emergency, the Air Pollution Control Board shall request the Governor to declare that a state of emergency exists and to take appropriate actions as set forth in the California Emergency Services Act.

(8.0) RULE 160. END OF ALERT.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall declare the termination of the appropriate alert whenever the concentration of an air contaminant which caused the declaration of such alert has been verified to have fallen below the standards set forth in Rule 156 for the calling of such alert and the available scientific and meteorological data indicate that the concentration of such air contaminant will not immediately increase again so as to reach the standards set forth for such alert in Rule 156. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall immediately communicate the declaration of the termination of the alert in the manner provided in Rule 155.1 for the declaration of alerts. The Sheriff shall broadcast the termination of the alert in the same manner as provided in Rule 155.1 for the declaration of alerts.

(15.0) RULE 161. ENFORCEMENT.

When an "alert" has been declared in an air basin, the Air Pollution Control Officer, the Sheriff, their deputies, and all other peace officers within that air basin shall enforce the appropriate provisions of this regulation and all orders of the Air Pollution Control Board or the Air Pollution Control Officer made pursuant to this regulation against any person who, having knowledge of the declaration of an alert, refuses to comply with the rules set forth in this regulation or any order of the Air Pollution Control Board or the Air Pollution Control Officer made pursuant to this regulation.

(2.0) RULE 163. SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE.

A Scientific Committee shall be appointed by the Air Pollution Control Board. Members shall be licensed physicians, medical scientists, biologists, chemists, engineers, or meteorologists, each of whom has had experience in air pollution control work, or other experts with scientific training.

The Air Pollution Control Officer and the County Counsel shall be ex-officio members of the Scientific Committee.

The term of appointment of all members except the ex-officio members shall be two (2) years. The Scientific Committee shall act through a majority. There shall be at least fifteen (15) members on the Committee.

The Scientific Committee shall have the following duties:

(a) Study and recommend. The Scientific Committee shall study and make recommendations to the Air Pollution Control Board of the most suitable methods for measurement of air contaminants and on any changes recommended for the concentrations set forth in Rule 156. The Air Pollution Control Board may adopt such recommended changes for the concentrations of toxic air contaminants for each alert stage by amendment to Rule 156.

(b) Consult. The Scientific Committee shall serve in a consultant advisory capacity to the Air Pollution Control Officer concerning any air pollution health problem which may arise. The Scientific Committee shall also advise the Air Pollution Control Board on any recommended changes in this emergency regulation which will provide greater protection of the health and welfare of all persons within the Air Pollution Control District.

(8.0) RULE 164. EMERGENCY ACTION COMMITTEE.

An Emergency Action Committee shall be appointed by the Air Pollution Control Board. The Committee shall be composed of ten (10) appointed members and of these members two shall be experts with scientific training or knowledge in air pollution matters, two shall be licensed physicians, two shall be representatives of industry, two shall be representatives of law enforcement, and two shall be members of the public at large.

The County Health Officer, the Sheriff, and the County Counsel shall be ex-officio members of the Committee. In the absence of an ex-officio member, his deputy may act for him.

The term of appointment of appointed members shall be two years.

The duties of the Emergency Action Committee shall be to meet with the Air Pollution Control Officer when called into session, to evaluate data, and to advise the Air Pollution Control Officer as to the appropriate action to be taken when the concentration of any of the contaminants set forth in Rule 156 has been verified to be approaching the standards set forth in Rule 156 for a Second Alert.

The Committee shall meet when called into session and not less than every three months.